THE GARFIELD AUTOPSY.

OFFICIAL RECORD AS PREPARED BY THE SURGEONS IN CHARGE.

The External Morbid Appearances of the Body Recorded Ascertaining the Position of the Bullet-Observations on the Pathological Specimens that Were Preserved. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The October number of the American Journal of the Medical Scimoss contains the following official report of the autopsy of President Garfield, prepared by the surgeons in charge:

denial reserve of the pres-mortem examination of the body of Presi-deni J. A. Garfell, made Sept. 20, 1881, commencing at the P. H. replaces lower after death, at Pranchips Cottage, El-bern, N. J.:

Present and assisting-Dr. D. W. Biles, Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, U. S. A.; Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; Dr. Robert Reyburn, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Dr. D. Haves Agnew. Dr. Andrew H. Smith of Elberon (and New York), and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb of the Army Medical Museum, Washing-

tos. D. C.
Before commencing the examination, a consultation was held by these physicians in a room adjoining that in which the body lay, and it was ananimously agreed that the dissection should be made by Dr. Lamb, and that Surgeon Woodward should record the observations made. Itwas further unanimously agreed that the cranium should not be opened. Surgeon Woodward then proposed that the examination should be conducted as follows: That the body should be viewed externally, and any morbid appearances existing recorded; that a catheter should then be passed into the wound, as was done during life to wash it out, for the purpose of assisting to find the position of the bullet; that a long incision should next be made from the superior extremity of the sternum to the puble, and this grossed by a transverse one just below the umbilious; that the abdominal flaps thus made should then be turned back and the abdominal viscers examined; that after the abdominal viscers examined; that after the abdominal cavity was opened the position of the bullet should be ascertained. If possible, before making any further incision, and that, finally, the thoracle viscers should be examined. This order of procedure was unanimously agreed to. The examination was then proceeded with, and the following external appearances were observed: The body was considerably emaciated but the face was much less wasted than the limbs. A preservative fluid had been injected by the embalmer a few hours before into the left femoral artery. The pipes used for the purpose were still in position. The anterior auriace of the body presented no abnormal appearances, and there was no ecclipmosis or other discoloration of any part of the front of the abdomen. Just below the right ear and a little behind it there was an oval ulcerated opening, about half an inch in diameter, from which some sancous pus was escaping, but no tumefaction could be observed in the parotid region. A considerable number of purpura-like spots were scattered thickly over the left scapula, and thence forward as far as the axilla. They ranged from one-sighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, were slightly elevated and furfuraceous on the surface, and many of them were confluent in groups of two to four or more. A similar but much less abundant cruption was observed sparsely scattered over the corresponding region on the right side. An oval excavated ulcer about an inch long, the result of a small oscibule, was seated over the spineous process of the tenth dorsal vertebra. Over the sacrum there were four small bed sores, the largest about half an inch in diameter. A few acne pustules and a number of irregular spots of post-mortem hypostatic congestion. A group of hemorrhoidal tumors rather larger than a walnut protruded from the anus.

The depressed cicatrix of the wound made by the pistol builst was recognized over the tenth intercostal space, thr should then be turned back and the abdominal viscers examined; that after the abdominal

incision there was a deep, nearly square, abraded surface about an inch across. A well-olied flexible eatheter, fourteen inches long, was then passed into this wound, as had been done to wash it out during life. More resistance was at first encountered than had usually been the case, but after several trials the catheter entered, without any violence, to its full length. It was then left in position, and the body disposed supinely for the examination of the viscera. The cranium was not opened. A long incision was made from the superior extremity of the sternum to the publis, followed by a transverse indision crossing the abdomen just below the umbilious. The four flaps thus formed were turned back and the abdominal viscera exposed. The subcutaneous adipose tissue divided by the incisions was little more than one-eighth of an inch thick over the thorax, but was thicker over the abdomen, being abouts quarter of an inch thick along the lines alba, and much as half an inch thick toward the outer extremity of the transverse incision. On inspection of the abdominal viscera in situ, the transverse colon was observed to be a little above the line of the umbilious. It was firmly adherent to the anterior edge of the liver. The greater omentum covered the intestines pretty thoroughly from the transverse colon almost to the publs. It was still quite fat, and was very much blackened by venous congestion. On both sides its lateral margins were adherent to the abdominal pariets opposite the eleventh and twelfth rits. On the left side the adhesions were numerous firm, well organized, andsprobably old. [A foot note here says: "These adhesions, and the firm ones on the right side, as well as those of the right side there were a few similar adhesion, and a number of more delicate and probably recent ones.

A mass of black, coagulated blood covered and concealed the spleen and the left margin of

said to have suffered during the civil war." On the right alde there were a few similar adhesions, and a number of more delicate and probably recent once.

A mass of black, coagulated blood covered and concealed the spleen and the left margin of the greater omentum. On raising the omentum it was found that this blood mass extended through the left lumbar and iline regions, and dipped down into the pelvis, in which there was some clotted blood and rather more than a pint of bloody fluid. [A foot note here says: "A large part of this fluid had probably transuded from the injecting material of the embalmer." The blood coagula, having been turned out and collected measured very nearly a pint. It was now evident that secondary hemorrhage had been the immediate cause of death, but the point from which the blood had esciped was not at once apparent. The comentum was not adherent to the intestines, which were moderately discended wing gas. No intestinal adhesions were found other than those between the transverse colon and the liver already mentioned.

The abdominal cavity being now washed out as thoroughly as possible, a fruitless attempt was made to obtain some indication of the position of the builet before making any further incision. By pushing the intestines aside the extremity of the catheter, which had been passed into the wound, could be felt between the peritoneum and the right fluid fascia, but it had evidently doubled upon itself, and although a prolonged search was made nothing could be seen or felt to indicate the pressure of the built selfer in that region or elsewhere.

The abdominal viscera were then carefully removed from the body, placed in suitable veates, and examined seriatim, with the following feat: The adhesions between the liver and the transverse colon, and the transverse in meso colon, which involved the gail bladder, and existed by tiwes the involved the gail bladder, and existed to about the same distance of the liver. Basic of the liver. This advices the presence of the part of the wound.

monication could be detected between it and any cart of the wound.

Some recent per toreal adhesions existed between the upper surface of the right libe of the liver and the disphragm. The liver was larger than normal, weighing eighty-four cunces; its substance was firm but of a pale yellowish color on its surface, and throughout the interior of the organ, from faity degeneration. No evidence that it had been penetrated by the bullet could be found, nor were there any abscesses or infarctions in any part of its itssue. The spicen was connected to the disphragm by firm, protonly old, peritoneal adhesions. There were several rather deep a meedial heavies in its margins, giving its labulated attaction. It was accommanded here, weighing eighteen cunces, of a very dark lake red courted to the surface and on section. Its parenchyma was soft and flabby, but contained no

trina was soft and many, the basesses of infarctions.

There were some recent peritoneal adhesions of the posterior wall of the stomach and the posterior abdominal parietes. With this

Statement of the second control of the secon

As the above report contains paragraphs de tailing the observations made at Washington on the pathological specimens preserved for that purpose, the names of Drs. F. H. Hamilton. D. Hayes Agnew, and A. H. Smith are not append-ed to it. It has, however, been submitted to them, and they have given their assent to the

cans. If we are rejected the effect will be disastrous to the Democratic party, and any candidate who knows anything of the politics of this State would see that under such circumstances be would not have a chance of an election. It has been an unfortunate thing for the party that the opponents of Tammany Hall have rescred to such desperate expedients to carry out their vindletiveness. New York State can be carried for the Democracy this year, and once carried the matter would be settled for four years to come. There are divisions in the Republican party that cannot be healed. Now is our obsace. It would be a pity to throw it away by accepting the advice of Democrats who have been affiliating with the Republicans."

"Are there any indications of the feeling of the State Democracy toward Tammany Hall?"

"I think there are. In the Convention at Saratoga in 1830 we were admitted, and five of our number were placed on the State Central Committee, showing that the course that had been pursued by our party in the city and State in the previous year had been condoned."

"What, in your opinion, is the object of those who wish to keep you out of the Convention?"

"The object is to create a feeling that we have been properly rejected, and to bring disaster upon us in this county. I think there is an intention to use the names and influence of acome men under promises to them that it is not intended to fulfil. It has been intimated that william Purcell of the Rochester Union will be the nomination: that W. C. Ruger will acrose to the nomination: that W. C. Ruger will also be the nominate for Secretary of State, and that the county Democracy people will acrose to the nomination that W. C. Ruger will also be the nominate of Court of Appeals. and William Poucher of Oswego will be candidate for Attorney-General, and that other danidates will be taken up for Comptroller and State Treasurer that will not expect to be elected, but will iron to carry out the purpose of the whole matter. As to what we will do if not admitted, as I

mission merchant in cotton and wooden goods, and head of the firm of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co. of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, died of apoplexy at his summer residence in Swampscott, Mass, at noon yesterday, aged 60 years. From 1835 to 1839 he was manager of the Astor House, New York, and in 1840 spaned the St Charles Hotel, New Orleans, annualing a fortune in

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS. A Busy Day in the Lexington Avenue House

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1881.

President Arthur was busy all day yester day in arranging his law affairs. He was closeted for hours with his law clerk, Bernard Gatens, and his law partners, Mesers, Knevals and Ransom. Many politicians called on him but either did not see him at all or were granted a very short audience. Among them were Gen. U. S. Grant, Simon Cameron, De Witt C. Wheeler, John F. Smythe, ex-Collector Thomas Murphy. Gen. Horace Porter, Alderman Jacobus, John D. Lawson, Commissioner Van

were a long time with the President. The President gave up his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will not go there. Other visitors in the evening were John J. O'Brien, Commissioner French, Attorney-Gen-

eral MacVeach, Murat Haistead, and John N. Knapp of Auburn.

The President was busy until late in the evening with his law matters. Three large trunks, full of legal papers, were overhauled, and their contents put in order.

The President said it was doubtful whether he would return to Washington before Tuesday, as his law matters were detaining him longer than he had expected, but he certainly intended to return before the meeting of the Republican State Convention.

Senator Jones did not call. He said yesterday that he had not seen the President since his return from titus the President were the auburn for the said not seen the President since his return from titus to find out whether he would be guided by the Republicans with whom he has been most dosely allied. Many thought that his endeavor would be to please all sides. In the plans that were auggested for him to follow the name of ex-Senator Conking almost invariably appeared. There was a difference of opinion, however, as to whether or not the ex-Senator would be the ruling power with the President. Not a few thought that the President is undertained that if he was allowed to arrange the Presidential policy it would be certain to encounter strong opposition. It was also asserted that there would be nothing done for several days yet. There was considerable anxiety to learn whether the President would make known his wishes in any way to the State Convention which is to assemble this week, or whether he would stand entirely aloof, and be indifferent to the struggle that seems impending. It was said that if he maintained an indifferent attitude he would not be in consonance with his past record. There was some expectation at first of having Gen. Grant act as permanent Chairman of the Convention. He was asked by Jacob Hees, President of the Republican Association from the Twenty-first District, to go as delegate from that district to the Convention, and after he similar several district on the Convention to rice as temporary Chairman of the Round in the conti

Manone is piedged to vote for a Republican for President of the Senate.

No confirmation could be obtained of the report that Senator-elect Lapham would be induced to resign, so that the Governor might have an opportunity to appoint Mr. Conkling in his place.

The Hon, Anson G. McCook's Remarkable Experience at a Republican Primary. The refusal of the Republican machine

managers of the Thirteenth Assembly District primaries to permit Congressman Anson G. McCook to vote for delegates to the State Convention, on Friday night, created considerable talk in political circles yesterday. The pretext made for the refusal by the machine men was that Gen. McCook's name was not on the roll of the organization, although they admitted that he had voted at previous elections, and had been elected a delegate from the district to various conventions. The fight against Gen. McCook

elected a delegate from the district to various conventions. The fight against Gen. McCook was headed by Charles W. Biackie, the chief objection to the Congressman being that Gen. McCook took the part of the late Administration in the fight upon Mr. Conkiling.

"What are you going to do about it?" Gen. McCook was asked yesterday.

"Well, as I am a Hepublican, and must be recorded somewhere. I have joined the association in the district of which Col. John W. Marshall is President. That is what is called an irregular association."

"Do they propose to elect delegates to the State Convention?"

"I cannot tell about that. Possibly they will."

"What do you suppose was the object in rejecting your vote?"

"I do not know of any other reason than the design to humiliate me because I have been strongly identified with the friends of Gen. Garfield."

"Do you think the election was fair?"

"So far as that association goes. I will not say it was not. But that body does not contain more than a small proportion of the Bepublican voters of the district."

"What proportion does it contain?"

"There were 4.714 votes for Garfield in that district, and this association has about 230 members, who claim to control the representation of the district."

"Have you seen any indications in the vote of the district that your course in Congress has been disapproved?"

"Hardly. I was first elected by only 813 majority. The last time I had 5.924. I believe the people of the district are with me. There have, been differences of opinion, owing to the trouble between the President and Mr. Conkling, but I believe that the voters are opposed to Mr. Conkling's course and in sympathy with that of the late President."

"How did your own vote compare with that of Gen. Garfield?"

"In the Thirtrieth Assembly District Gen.

late President."

"How did your own vote compare with that of Gen. Garfield?"

"In the Thirtieth Assembly District Gen. Garfield got 3.854 votes, and my vote was 4.091. I was therefore a little astonished to find that I was not considered a good enough Republican to vote at a primary election. I suppose the main reason of my rejection as a voter was that I was working against the regular ticket. We believed it to be our duty to oppose the machine. The delegates elected in that district will probably be machine mee, but I think the State Convention will be controlled by Garfield Republicans. I have the utmost confidence that if there can be harmonious action the State can be carried by the Republicans."

Republican Conventions in Brooklyn. The Republican Assembly Conventions in

Brooklyn last night made the following selection of delegates: First—W. F. Coit, John Winslow, E. Packard, Seth Low, Sixtii—William
Allison, Samuel T. Maddox, Hubbard Headrickson, Eighth—James I. Jeinem Chauncey
Perry, Charles W. Goddrid, Frank Williams,
Ninth—W. W. Goodrich, A. S. Barnes, W. C.
Wallace, John A. Nichols, W. H. Leaveraft,
Charles Small, and Samuel M. Weeks, Tenth—
W. H. N. Cadmus, George A. Price, Samuel C.
Yeaton, Samuel W. Owen, Eleventh—E. B. Doty,
James Carpenter, Samuel M. Van Wyok, E.
Hawkes, Charles A. Butterick, James H. Ruggles, James H. Burroughs,
Of these delegations the Sixth and Ninth are
Stalwart. The others are Half Breed. tion of delegates: First-W. F. Coit, John Wins-

President Gardeld's Burial Place.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1 .- The matter of the final Mentor or Sherman having been aritated in his old district. Mrs. Garfield said today that the question of his barrial place is no longer open and will not be epened. The body will remain in the Cieveland Cemetery.

QUITTING THE CONVENTION.

STATEN ISLAND STALWARTS NAMING DELEGATES OF THEIR OWN.

Third of the Members of the Richmond County Republican Convention March Ont -Two Sets of Delegates to the Convention. Perhaps not altogether inappropriately, the roof of Tynan's Hall, in Stapleton, where the Richmond County Republican Convention for the election of delegates to the State Convention was held yesterday, was surmounted by a gigantic windmill. The stage in the hall was set with scenery representing the interior of a Cott, C. V. King, Judge Cowing, and District parlor. Over the mantel hung a deeply draped Attorney Rollins. Messrs. Cowing and Rollins

portrait of President Garfield. Before the hour set for the opening of the Convention, 3 o'clock, the delegates gathered thickly in the street near the hall. The Stalwarts kept in a little knot on the shady side, speaking earnestly in undertones. The Half Breeds, or. ocally speaking, the followers of George William Curtis, braved the heat of the sun. Ex-United States Marshal Oliver Fiske was the nost prominent figure in the gathering. The Stalwarts were without any recognized leader. The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by De Witt Stafford, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, D. I. H. Will-cox nominated, in behalf of the followers of Mr. Curtis, S. L. Hopping of Westfield for temporary Chairman. The Staiwarts promptly responded with the nomination of Mr. Conklin of the same town. A standing vote was taken, and the Stalwarts were beaten by a two-thirds majority. The Curtis men emphasized their victory by The Curtis men emphasized their victory by the election of E. C. Bridgman of Southfield and Mr. Stafford, out and out Half Breeds, for Secretaries. The Stalwarts, who sat in a compact body at the rear of the hall, smiled, and exchanged meaning looks. Sixty-six delegates answered the preliminary roll call.

Chairman Hopping, as he took his place behind the table in front of the footlights, made a brief speech, referring to the assassination of the President, and advising the delegates to act harmoniously. In conclusion he said: "We are here to choose delegates to the State, and, I believe, Senatorial and Judicial Conventions, and I trust that we shall act with wisdom, prudence, and charity, and with fraternal feeling toward each other. I should not like to see anything done to mar the barmonious condition of the party in the county, or to reflect upon our work in the past."

The reception of credentials was then begun. All went smoothly until the credentials of the delegates from the Fifth District of Castleton, Mr. Curtis's district, were called for. Oliver T. Johnson, a relative of ex-Marshal Fiske, stepped forward, amid applause from the Half Breeds, and laid upon the Secretary's table the authorization of the delegation. He was named in it as a substitute for Mr. Curtis. As he reached his seat Secretary Stafford looked up from his writing and said:

"The credentials from the Fifth District of Castleton will not be received just now. A protest against their reception has been handed in."

There was some applause from where the Stalwarts sat. the election of E. C. Bridgman of Southfield

test against their reception has been handed in."

There was some applause from where the Stalwarts sat.

Next Secretary Stafford called the attention of the Convention to the fact that Westfield had accredited thirteen delegates, though entitled to only twelve. The surplus seemed to be in the Third District. M. Conklin, a stanch Stalwart, was the Chairman of the delegation from this district, and the singling out of the district was, it seemed, interpreted by the Stalwarts as an effort on the part of the Curtis men to deprive them of their best men.

"The right of the Third District of Westfield to send three delegates has never before been questioned, Mr. Chairman," Mr. Conklin said, warmly, "The delegates were regularly elected. I have heard, by the war, that the Chairman himself was not elected a delegate to this Convention."

The control of the co

duly elected delegates to the State Convention.
The hall rang with applause. Mr. Stafford made a brief speech deploring the conduct of the Staiwarts. When he sat down he said to a reporter that he had heard on the previous day that a messenger from ex-Senator Platt had visited the Staiwart delegates and instructed them to prevent Mr. Curtis's admission to the Convention, and, in the event of failure, to bolt, so as to afford grounds for a contest before the State Convention.

The Staiwarts organized themselves into a

so as to afford grounds for a contest before the State Convention.

The Staiwarts organized themselves into a County Convention, with Mr. M. Conklin in the chair, and proceeded to elections, making up a roll that showed a full delegation from nearly every town and district. It was resolved to prepare a complete statement of grievances for the State Convention. Then three delegates to the State Convention were elected. They are Charles W. Alexander of the Second District of Middletown, B. H. Warford of Westfield, and C. K. Urquhart of Castleton. No alternates were chosen, the delegates having power to fill yacancies. Delegates to the Senatorial and Judicial Conventions were selected, and the Convention, having declared its organization permanent, adjourned.

RAIDED BY THE POLICE.

Lively Scouce in the Pool Rooms and Gambling Places in Hunter's Point. The Long Island City police made a deseent upon the pool sellers and gamblers in Hunter's Point at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
Owing to the smallness of the raiding force, most of the gamblers escaped. Ten arrests were made, and the pool rooms were closed and put under guard. Mayor Debevoise yesterday informed District Attorney Downing that Police Captain A. S. Woods and his force would

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

A PRIEND'S GUESSING AS TO THE PRO POSED CABINET CHANGES.

The Outgoing Ministers to be Offered Other Pinces of Honor-Senator Logan's Plan or Get David Davis Out of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The President is

expected back here either on Monday or Tues-

day of next week, and will remain in the city until the called session of the Senate is over. A very close friend of the President said that Gen. Arthur would have greatly preferred to remain in Washington until the Senate met, and it was only because private business and domestic arrangements, which could not be slighted, compelled him to make a brief viets to New York, that he finally decided to go. He was very much afraid that his visit at this time would be liable to be misconstrued, and it was his purpose when he went to avoid as far as possible any act which would give the slightest ground for the belief entertained by many that his visit had anything to do with the local politics of the State of New York. This friend says that he guesses only what may be the result of the Cabinet changes, and that he believes that is all that even the nearest friend of the President has been able to do. His guess is that the President will so conput under guard. Mayor Debvolse yesterday, informed District Attorney Downing that Police Captain A. S. Woods and his force would be at his service wheneve he desired to make a descent upon the gamblers. The District Astorney called upon Caut. Woods between 4 and 50 olock yesterday afternoon. It was decided by the country that the Captain of Caut. Woods, Sergenn Carroll, and a squad of eight men, he marched against the pool sulers. There are four pool rooms in Hunter's Point, all of which are near the terry. They are known of the windows and the same time compel the service of the first time. When the police came in sight of the ferry all the pool sulers, and about 100 in Casery's. The little band of police may more in White's and Kelly & Blies's, and about 100 in Casery's. The little band of police may more in which and opposite the service of the main room in which the pools were sold was a small apartment partition came of red and block were in progress. The police forced their way toward the small door, which connected it with the small room, hoping to arread all substrated in a twinking chief was the police and blink came rushing pell mell over the police and the police forced their way toward the small door, which connected it with the small room, hoping to arread all with the small room, hoping to arread all with the small room, hoping to arread all with the small room in which the police and the police forced their way toward the small door, which connected it with the small door, which connected it with the small door, which connected it with the small room, hoping to arread all substrated the police forced their way toward the small door, which connected it with the small door, which connected it with the small room, hoping to arread all substrated the second by a same and accepted the same of the small door, which connected it with the small room in the substrated the second by a sa stitute his Cabinet as to strengthen himself and at the same time compel the admission from the country that the Cabinet is a